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1'400.	Col	Page.	Cul.
Announcements 11	0	Law Schools 8	
Binser & Broterell	63	Leggt Notices11	
Timer & Course O	- 4	Lost and round11	
Board and Reoms 9		Marriages & Doubles 7	
Business Chances 9		Miscellaneous12	10848
Bus n ** No leus 6		Miscellaneous 9	4
Country Hors 10			
Dividend motice!!		New Publications 5	5-
Dresimaking 0	1.7	Ocean Steamers 8	0
Dome-tic Situations		Real Estate 8	
Wanted 9		meligious Notices 7	
European Lioteis 10	3	Pailroads10	4-1
Excursio :=10	28.4	Special Notices 7	
	2.5	Savings Banks 11	1
Finan Isl		Summer Kesorts 10	1.
inancia Flectons. 11		reachers 8	-2
For Sale		The Turf	
Help Wanted	3	Work Wanted 9	54
Ho.e.s	. 3	HOLK HAUSEN	0.

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# New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There was an exciting scene in the House of Commons during the debate on an amendment to clause 9 of the Home Rule bill reducing the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to forty-eight; the amendment was rejected by a vote of 251 to 219. ==== M. Lepine was appointed to succeed M. Loze as Prefect of Police in Paris. === A report that captains of British warships were to be court-martialled for disobeying Admiral Tryon's signals which led to the sinking of the Victoria was denied. Trouble over the French shore question is feared in Newfoundland. === The situation in Rio Grande do Sul is said to be critical.

Domestic.-Eleven firemen were killed in fire on the World's Fair grounds; the bodies of several other men have been found; the inwas begun; Director of Works Burnham may be removed by the Council of Administra tion. = The suit of Wanamaker and Brown to secure the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays was thrown out of court. === The twentyseventh festival of the North American Saengerbund began in Cleveland, Ohio, with a concert. = The Kansas City Sufe Deposit and Trust Company assigned; many smaller fail-The funeral of Asso ciate Justice R. Blatchford, of the United State Supreme Court, took place at Newport, R. I. Highly successful tests of nickel-steel armor plates were made at the Indian Head proving grounds. = The tennis tournaments at Saratoga and Scabright were begun.

City and suburban.-The Presbyterian Church of the Covenant has been sold and the congregation merged into that of the Brick Church. Secretary Carlisle has deducted from the vacations of veterans in the Custom House the time they spent attending the Gettysburg ceremonies. Many eyes were turned heavenward to view the newly discovered comet. - Winners at Monmouth Park; Tormenter, Reland Reed, Sir Walter, Jack of Spades, Restraint and Lyceum. - The trunk lines decided to run excursion trains to Chicago, and to charge one fare Stocks active in comparifor the round trip. === sen with recent transactions, but they declined ulmost from the opening, and last prices showed heavy losses. The closing was feverishly weak at about the lowest points. Money on call ruled at 8, but in the last hour loans were made at

The Weather-Forecast for Noday : Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82; lowest, 63; average, 72.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to hem for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$1 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as des red.

The State Railroad Commissioners have made a report in reference to the recent railway accident at Packville, placing the blame upon the switchman and the signal foreman, and making a number of recommendations that are sound. The most important of these is that the tunnel at this point be widened so as to do away with interlaced tracks. If there had been two regular tracks, there would have been no switching and no accident. The company should not hesitate to incur the expense which this change will involve.

Judging from vesterday's scene in the House of Commons. America has not much to learn from England in the matter of dignity and decorum in the conduct of debate. An English member, in arguing against the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, denounced them as "impecutious and garrulous." This insult naturally provoked an outbreak from the Irish members, in which Mr. Sexton took a leading part. The incident discloses the desperate frame of mind to which the anti-Home Rulers have been brought, as well as the feeling entertained by some of them for Ireland and the Irish generally.

These Democratic Refermers have unbounded regard for mint, anise and cumin, but neglect the weightier matters of the law. Secretary Carlisle has writ himself down large in this matter. He has established a new precedent, and one of importance, no doubt. in his own eyes. Heretofore it has been customary to allow veterans of the war who are

employed in the Custom House to attend Grand Army encampments and the like without taking account of the few days thus lost to the Government. But Mr. Carlisle insists that this time must be deducted from the annual vacations of these employes. It is not a matter of vast importance, truly, but significant of the attitude of certain high officials toward the men who helped to save the Union.

There is abundant reason for a most searching Investigation in reference to the calamitous fire on the World's Fair grounds on Monday afternoon. It appears that the building had been condemned and the insurance on it cancelled, but Director-General Davis insists that he had never been informed of this action. For the purposes of a fire-trap the warehouse ce ild scarcely have been better constructed. The fact that it was not a Fair building, strictly speaking, does not reduce the responsibility of the management for its construction and condition. Meantime it is important to determine whether there are not other buildings on the Fair grounds that would prove deathtraps in case of fire, and, if so, to take prompt measures for the protection of the public.

THE SEALING CASE SUBMITTED,

So far as the submission of testimony and the hearing of argument are concerned, the Behring Sea Arbitration has been concluded. The decision of the court will be the next and final stage of the case. It has been, in many respects, a remarkable trial. Such trials are of themselves remarkable, both for their infrequency and for what they tell of the new and better spirit prevailing in international controversies. But, considered as one of its kind, this case has shown striking and significant features. Though a complicated dispute involving many distinct facts, the evidence as to which was difficult of ascertainment, having little about it upon which the common knowledge and experience of mankind would throw light, it has been tried in a remarkably short space of time. This fact is valuable in that it answers one of the most serious objections urged in the past against arbitrations. Practically the disposition of time made in the treaty itself has been followed. It took somewhat longer to get the evidence together than was at first anticipated, and the arguments have been drawn out beyond all expectation. But it was not supposed, anyhow, that a decision could be rendered in time to be available for the regulation of this season's hunt and catch, so that the delay of two or three months has not affected the property in any respect. Theoretically, at least, it is being guarded, and probably the measure of protection afforded the herd has left it in fairly good condition. It has not been the fault of either Govern-

ment if the arbitrators do not fully understand the case. They must choose between a good deal of conflicting evidence. The allegations of the United States concerning the disastrous effects of pelagic scaling are denied by Great Britain, as is also our claim that the method of slaughter pursued at the islands is carefully calculated to permit the growth of the herd. On these points the arbitrators must exercise their best judgment. The Canadian scalers claim that they can discriminate as to the sex of a seal seen swimming in the water, and that they can and do avoid the destruction of females. We claim that this is false and impossible, and have submitted a great mass of testimony to prove that the seals taken in Behring Sea are necessarily, in nine cases out of ten, females who have recently given birth to a cub and are again pregnant. Undoubtedly the American case derives its highest strength from these facts, convincing as they are that pelagic sealing is inhuman, wasteful, unnecessary to the proper carrying on of the industry in seal skins and essentially unfair to the United States, in whom, as owners of the scal islands, is obviously lodged a peculiar property right. The first duty of the arbitrators. therefore, will be to arrive at a conclusion as to the essential facts in the case, and if they American claims as to facts are best sustained by the evidence recorded, they will then consider how far the law of the freedom of the seas, on which Great Britain relies to justify the conduct of her subjects, applies to these peculiar conditions.

It is fair to say that the arguments of the British advocates have not in substance or in temper indicated any great degree of confidence in their cause. Sir Charles Russell's was the address of an irritated man who desired to make his adversaries as uncomfortable as he was himself. He undertook to ridicule the contention that any state of facts could interfere with the right of a sailing master to do anything he pleased on the high seas, except in so far as he was restrained by the laws of his own country or by the general law against piracy. He affected an inability to believe that the Americans were serious in attacking this proposition, evidently absurd as it is, and denied by the practice of all nations in establishing blockades and in protecting their revenues. He insisted that the court must apply the law as it found it, as if international law were a code and not general principles, drawn to m the indoment and experience of mankind as to what, upon a given state of facts, seems most fair, just and righteous.

Whatever the decision of the arbitrators. Americans can afford to feel proud of their representation at Paris. Without seeking to draw contrasts, we are justified in saying that it has been eminently creditable to that which is best in our civilization. It has been bold. earnest and patriotic, but it has been perfectly frank. It has presented the American case fully, and with wonderful lucidity, not at tempting to belittle the position of its adversary, but meeting it in frank contention. According to the terms of the treaty, the decision will be rendered within a month. It is to be hoped that its terms will be specific and plain, leaving no doubt as to the question of right submitted, and recommending regulations, if regulations there must be, which are possible of execution and effective for the protection of the seal.

THE HOME RULE ISSUE IN NEW-YORK

Leading Democratic newspapers of this State do not pretend to deny that the Democratic Legislathre of 1893 made a record which convicted it of being an enemy of home rule. It for with any other purpose than the protection is a very serious charge. But these journals of society by the punishment of crime. In the are perfectly well aware that it would be useless to deny it, since it rests upon incontrovertible facts which are within the knowledge of a majority of intelligent voters. Feeling however, that party loyalty demands that they should do something for this notorious body of lawmakers, they endeavor to make an effective use of the "you're another" argument That is, they meet criticisms addressed against it by two counter-charges, one specific and the other general.

The specific charge is that the Republicans when they had a majority in both branches of the Legislature refused year after year to take a census, and by so doing were guilty of a great wrong to the people of New-York as a whole. Now this charge can readily be dis- perated by the crime that they forgot them-

when it ought to have been. The boot is on the other leg. The Republicans had a ma-But it did not become a law, and why? Because Governor Hill killed it. After the regular session of 1885 the Legislature met in extracedinary session, on the call of the Governor. Again, responding to duty, the Republican majority passed a constitutional census bill. But to no purpose, for the Governor re- had no right to kill him even then. fused to sign it. It may be said that subsequent to 1885 the Republicans might have tion prescribes that such legislation shall be

The general charge made by the Democratic journals in question is that when the Republicans were in power at Albany they, too, assailed the home rule principle. Talk is cheap. Where are the proofs? It can be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that the Republican record will be searched in vain for anything corresponding to the flagrant sheehan raid upon the home rights of Buffalo. or the Murphy raid upon the home rights of Lansingburg. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of Republican representatives at Albany, they have never been guilty of such outrages upon popular government.

In the circumstances, therefore, but one course is open to the Democratic leaders. They must avoid argument during the campaign and put their entire trust in the gerrymander. It may prove a broken reed when they come to lean upon it. But then it is the best support they have.

ALEXANDER'S RESPONSE TO WILLIAM

It is impossible to do otherwise than regard as significant the fact that the victory of the German Emperor at the polls, and his acquisition of a majority in the Reichstag pledged to pass his pet scheme for the increase of his army, has been immediately followed not only by the temporary rupture of the negotiations for a commercial convention between Germany and Russia which have been in progress for some time, but also by the Czar's signature

of a treaty of commerce with France. The abandonment of the negotiations in question was due to peremptory orders received from St. Petersburg, and was altogether unexpected by the German Government, which was still less prepared for the publication immediately afterward in the Russian official papers of a maximum customs tariff raising the duties from 20 to 30 per cent on imports from all countries having no commercial agreement with Russia. It is obvious that this new tariff is mainly directed against Germany and intended to injure German industries, and under the circumstances the announcement contained in the cable dispatches from Europe to the effect that the action of the Czar is viewed "with much apprehension" at Berlin will readily be under-

The treaty of commerce between France and Russia is remarkable not alone by reason of the fact that it occurred almost simultaneously with what is practically a declaration by the Czar of a tariff war with Germany, but also because it constitutes, if we are to believe the assurances of the Muscovite Government, the first definite treaty binding France to Russia. And notwithstanding the efforts of Alexander III, who has even gone to the length of issuing altogether unprecedented course-it is evident cant than the Russian Autocrat would have us believe. The tariff reductions conceded by Russia to France are of the most extensive and generous character, and are not confined merely to French wines, as has been stated. but extend to more than ninety staple articles of French industry and commerce.

While commercial treaties in themselves are usually of a pacific character and import, that which has just been concluded between Russia and France partakes by reason of the circumstances under which it has been contracted far more of the nature of an offensive and defensive alliance against a common enemy, whose identity is clearly indicated by the tariff war now inaugurated at St. Petersburg against Germany. In these times there is no surer method of allying the political interests of two nations than by a commercial understanding. a fact which the Berlin Government understood and put into practice when it created first of all its Zollverein, and at a later period the commercial convention which unites Germany. Austria and Italy to each other. The Czar's action, therefore, must be regarded in the light of a response to the victory obtained at the polls at the recent general election by Emperor William, and as a notification that he, too, is making the final preparations for the inevitable conflict between the Slay and the Teuton races.

# THE KENTUCKY LAWLESSNESS.

It is a serious mistake to hang the wrong man. It is irremediable. To guard against such mistakes the law provides that every man accused of a capital crime, even though he be taken red-hand d and the evidence of his guilt is so conclusive as to leave no shadow of doubt shall have a fair trial by a legally constituted tribunal and a jury of twelve unprejudiced men, with ample time to prepare for it, the right of being represented by counsel and the privilege of having witnesses in his defence summoned at the public expense. Moreover in civilized and law-abiding communities the taking of human life, even as punishment for crime, is considered so important an affair, so serious a transaction, that the execution of the capital penalty is conducted with very strict formalities and something like solemnity. Precautions are taken against its having the appearance of being done in a spirit of revenge eve of the law that is the sole motive. The law on this subject is the mature judgment of the civilized world.

In Bardwell, Ky., the other day two young girls were assaulted and murdered. It was a horrid crime, demanding the infliction of the highest penalty. But the shocking nature of the crime did not justify the lawless wreaking of revenge upon the murderer, even after t ial and enviction. Violated law cannot be vindicated by lawlessness. When a whole community rises up and punishes brutality with brutality it puts itself on a level with the offender. Instead of one murderer there are hundreds. The citizens of Bardwell and of Carlisle County in which it lies were so exas-

posed of. The Republicans were not respon- selves, their duty as citizens, their respect for sible for the failure to have the census taken law, their reason and their humanity in an ungovernable rage that could not be appeared jority in both the Senate and the Assembly of seized the first man upon whom suspicion rest-1885, and in obedience to the mandate of the ed, and with the most savage barbarity tort-Constitution passed a bill providing for the ured, mutilated and killed him, and now that enumeration of the inhabitants of the State. it is all over it turns out that there is grave It has never been pretended in any quarter doubt as to his guilt-it is said that his that the measure was not constitutional. It statement as to his whereabouts at the time was modelled closely on the census bill which of the commission of the crime proving an Mr. Tilden signed when he was Governor. alibi can be verified-and there is a strong probability that the Bardwell citizens hanged of bad general reputation does not mitigate the crime of murder which those citizens committel. Indeed, their crime was none the less if their victim can be proven guilty. They

And now it is said that suspicion attaches to another man-negro, of course-and the passed a census bill and Hill might have signed telegraph informs us that "another lynching it. But the fact remains that they did pass is in prospect" when the citizens of Bardwell such a bill during the year when the Constitu- get him in their power. The latest suspect is charged with being an accomplice of the man enacted. The Constitution provides for a already put to death, and the one who actually decennial census; the decennial came in 1885, did the murders. So the Bardwell citizens seem to have adopted lawlessness as a permanent condition. They will not wait for the ordinary process of law. Suspicion is proof, and swift death with all the accompaniments of savage torture follows arrest. Following the last telegraphic announcement of the prospective lynching comes the report that a negro uprising is feared in Bardwell, and that the Mayor has called for 100 Winchester rifles. Is it strange? Can anybody wonder at such an uprising in such circumstances?

SENATOR SHERMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Senator Sherman has done justice to himself, and rendered great service to the party he has so long and so splendidly represented, by his letter regarding the statements of Representative Walker. This letter presents four points of great importance: First, that the passage of the silver act of 1890 was necessary in order to meet and successfully resist the clamor for free coinage: second, that the practical experiment of purchasing 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year has demonstrated the uselessness of the absorption of the entire American product as a means of lifting the value of silver bullion; third, that the act embraced provisions of the greatest value that should not now be repealed, and fourth, that no attempted settlement of monetary questions should ever admit the revival of wildcat bank notes.

Most men would have filled several columns with arguments and explanations on these four Senator Sherman states them most convincingly in the space of half a column. His review of the inside history of the enactment agrees absolutely with that of Representative Walker, and it is not probable that either will ever be contradicted by anybody in position to know the purposes or plans of Republican members of the conference. It may be considered established, on the highest possible testimony, that the act of 1890 was passed solely because in no other way could free coinage be prevented and the continued coinage and issue of certificates redeemable in silver only be arrested. Senator Sherman makes it clear that the virtual suspension of the Bland act was a leading object on the part of those who controlled the legislation in 1890. though he does not set forth as fully as he might have done the wide difference between the new Treasury notes, which the new law requires the Treasury to maintain at par in gold, and therefore to redeem in gold, and the certificates issued under the Bland act, which

were redeemable in silver only. The country has now tested the virtue of silver purchases for more than two years and a half. It has bought every year more than an official circular warning all editors and the entire product of silver from mines of the correspondents of newspapers against attach- United States had been in any previous year, ing any political importance to the treaty-an and yet the price of bullion has not been supported, but has fallen lower than ever. This from the tone of the Parisian and German test, the Senator believes, ought to convince the advocates of silver coinage that it would not help the price of silver in the least if the whole product of the United States should be coined into silver dollars and represented by certificates or notes in circulation. The incalculable value of the act of 1890 is seen in the change of public opinion, which now calls strongly for its repeal, even though there should be no further coinage of silver or issue of silver notes. A tremendous revolution in public sympathy is joyfully witnessed, which it is hoped will suffice to repeal the silver purchasing clause, and for that most important change the test afforded by the act of 1890

is in great measure responsible. There was broad and true statesmanship is an enactment which, without fatal yielding to popular error, enabled the people to discover their error. And now the same experienced statesman urges, with the weight which his great services give to his financial utterances, that the United States ought not, under any circumstances, to permit the revival of the State bank paper money, which cannot be made a legal tender, and which, on the first sign of alarm, will disappear or be lost in the hands of the holders." It is only necessary to add that the sufferers in that event would be mainly the wage-earners and the comparatively poor people, who have no stores of accumulated wealth upon which to rely.

# SOUNDING THE UPPER AIR

The record of balloon voyages for altitude wa besten very considerably, a few weeks ago it France: and M. de Fonvielle, president of the Aerophytic Union of that country supplies some facts regarding the incident to the latest number of "Nature" at hand. When inflated, the gre ong used in this experiment was only twenty feet in diameter; and it weighed, with its netting and appurtenances, about twenty-eight pounds The self-recording barometer with which it was equipped indicated at one time a pressure only three and three-quarter inches; from which it is estimated that an elevation of nearly 17 one metres, or about ten and a half tailes, was at tained. This calculation is probably nearly or quite correct, although it was not feasible to verify it by surveying instruments and methods. A similar scension is soon to be made, with a globe of th ome size and material (gold-beater's skin), but inflated with hydrogen instead of coal eas. It is possible, if not probable, therefore, that an even greater height will be attained ere many weeks But the achievement of M. Hermite's Vaugirare is so far beyond any other properly attested aero cautic effort, in this one respect, that it is note-worthy, even though it should be surpassed this very summer. All that Mr. Glaisher, the famous English scientist, could claim with certainty dur ing any of his voyages-and he holds the palm in such expeditions-was an altitude of 29,000 feet, or less than six miles; but even were the baro metric observation of his fainting companion, Mr Coxwell, made after Mr. Glaisher had become quite unconscious, accepted, the record would be extended only to 35,000 feet, or a scant seven miles. To be sure, no human being went up with the little Vaugirard; but she brought us tidings from a far loftier plane in the skies than any One of the facts revealed by this exploration is

that seven-eighths of the earth's atmosphere, in weight, lie below the region reached by Hermite's balloon. The remainder

fore diffused through at least ten times as much space, for the upper limit of the atmosphere is known to be more than a hundred miles above our heads. Another point of interest is that the selfregistering thermometer, at the greatest elevation attained during this voyage, found a tem perature of 60 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, hile the mercury on the earth's surface stood 62 above. Enough is already known regarding the diminution of temperature with ascent to show that, generally speaking, it occurs more slowly the higher up we go. Hence it is hardly supposable that a balloon which could attain an elevation of 120 miles would find a degree of cold 1,100 the wrong man. That the victim was a man or 1,200 below zero; but M. de Fonvielle considers the thermometric record of the Vaugirard "in conformity with the Joule and Clausius theory, which asserts that the celestial space is at the temperature of 273 below zero Centigrade (459 Fahr., or even with the opinion that there is no limit to the refrigeration."

The information regarding the air obtained by this means, which will be of the greatest pructical value to meteorology, will come from lower levels than those here discussed, and the voyages should be numerous and systematic rather than occasional. But exploration of the higher layers, where life is impossible, is also interesting and useful, and the work of the Aerophytic Union is to be applauded.

Poindexter Dunn has let another day go by without a manly apology for his cruel sneer at Union veterans. But so far as we are informed, he has not let so much as a single day go by without chalking up his \$10 against the Govern-

By unanimous agreement of the presidents of railroads composing the Trunk Lines Association reduced rates to Chicago and return have been established for specified trains on four days of the week. The fares are to vary from \$17 to \$20 for the round trip, according to the route selected. This liberal concession will doubtless enable many persons to visit the Fair who would have been deterred by the rates heretofore exacted, and the railroad officials have, by their action, conferred an important favor, not only upon these who will be directly benefited, but also upon the general public, whose welfare an increased attendance at the Fair will promote. The Tribune has urged the railroad companies to take this course, and predicted that they would do so, and we sincerely hope that they will find it profitable as well as popular.

The swift destruction of that com storage warehouse at the World's Fair indicates that there was a good deal of "Holmanism" in its construc-

At an Anarchists' meeting held in Newara Monday night to glorify Altgeld one of the speakers presented what must have been a novel idea to his audience. The ballot-box, he said, was the only refuge for the oppressed in this country. If all Anarchists took this view, there would be no anarchy. No matter what a man thinks or desires, if he is willing to leave it to the determination of the ballot-box he is a good

"The joke's on us," said the spokesman of a vigilance committee who had lynched the wrong man to the victim's wislow. That appears to be the sentiment also of the Kentuckians who have lately made a similar mistake.

The greater Troy is one of the projects which The Troy Press" is backing these days. It expresses the opinion that "it would be worth \$1,000,000 to Troy and the outlying places if all were in one magnificent municipality, with ommon inter sts and a common destiny." Doubt-Now the problem is, how are the Trojans and their neighbors to be made to realze this salient fact? Large bodies move slowly. The masses are nothing if not conservative; they are partial to standing by what is established because it is established. The greater Troy has a good sound. We trust that "The Press" may live to see its dream realized.

The public authorities kindly assure us that the Croton water is in pretty good condition, notwithstanding its taste and appearance. If now they will confess that its condition is not what it ought to be and proceed to effect a conspicuous improvement we shall be glad to give them credit for candor and zeal.

altogether happy with his position as a detective or informer." He does not attend the meetings of his spy, detective and informer colleagues-seeming desirous of having the public make some kind of discrimination between him not blame us for saying, however, that it is not the proper way to bring this about to shirk his which he voluntarily entered. We him that for a man who has occupied the high place of a Cabinet office to employ himself at \$10 a day being a spy, detective or informer is not exactly high-minded, but it is much less so to do that and to accept the \$10 a day without performing the service. Mr. Fairchild should either earn his money and get himself down to the level of the other spies, detectives and informers or he should resign, frankly stating that he doesn't like the job.

# PERSONAL.

Alfred Mace, a son of Jem Mace, the once-famou puglist, is an evangelist. He has been preaching for twenty years. He came to America four years ago, baying previous to that time done missionary work is England. He is a strongly built man, not unlike his lather in personal appearance, and is said to be an eloquent preacher.

The Rev. E. P. Biodgett has been celebrating the fiftleth auniversary of his pastorate at the Congregational Church of Greenwich, Mass. The church was organized in 1749. Mr. Blodgett is a graduate o was organized in 1749. Mr. Bloogett is a graduate of Amberst in the class of 588, and then studied at the Andover Seminary. At his fortieth anniversary only a se Congregational pastor had been longer in service in Massachusetts, while there were only seconteen pastorates of more than twenty-five years' duration.

The City Council of New-Orleans has just voted that statue of Henry Clay, which for thirty-three year has stood at the junction of St. Charles and Royal sts., ne of the most central spots in the city, he re noved to another and more retired place. This statu has, in its time, been famous not only because of its subject out because of its connection with almost every great public meeting in New-Freams for a generation. The removal has been ordered without a note of opposition being raised, because the middle of the street is wanted for the use of street cars.

Joseph Rabinowitz, well known as a Russian lawyer and preacher, is in Calcago to assist Dwight L. Moody u his evangelistic work. Mr. Rabinowitz is a convert from the Hebrew fifth to Christianity, and it is said that during the last ten years be has been the means of transforming several Jewish synagogues in Southern Rassia into Christian communities. A number of bading Calcago elergymen gave him a reception in that city last week.

Associate Professor C. K. Jenness, of Lelan 1 Stanford University, whose specialty is sociology, has been studying the ways of tramps by close contact with them. He dressel as a trainp and jothed them the their hrunts, but was immediately found out by the members of the "profession." as San Francisco papers istimate. Professor Jenness's tramp studies are con-nected with a general investigation he is making of san Francisco charities.

A large silver plaque was presented on the Fourth conneilmen, as a testimonial of appreciation of his His efforts have increased the small parks to city. His efforts have increased the small parks in Philadelphia by more than 244 acres—nearly thirty single breathing spots. Professor Meehan has been elected and re-elected to the Philadelphia Camell for ten years by the urgent desire of the leaders of all parties, to carry on his work.

aundredth birthday at Hoosic Falls, N. Y., last week, he was been in Fitchburg, Mars., in 1793, her father, Captain Aaron Wheeler, having been in command of a Massachusetts company during the Revolution, she was the mother of ten children, of whom six are now living, the oldest being severty-six years and the coungest fity-nine years old. Mrs. Boynton is seid to enjoy excellent health.

Mrs. Nancy Wheeler Boynton celebrated her

THE SAENGERFEST OPENER VISITING SINGERS GREETED IN CLEVELAND CONCERT IN THE GREAT FESTIVAL HALL ADDRESSES OF WELCOME BY GOVERNOR

M'KINLEY, MAYOR BLEE AND OTHERS, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Cleveland, July 11.—The Forest City has culled out a holiday and is to-day strewing flowers in the way of the singers of the North American Sa way of the singers of the North American Saenger-bund, whose twenty-seventh festival began to-night in a hall especially built for the occasion at Scoville in a hall especially built for the occasion at Scoville and Wilson-aves. The exercises of the opening con cert were wholly in the hands of the people of Cleve land, if the address of Governor McKinley cepted, and thus furnished an opportunity to judge of some phases of the city's musical culture, to which recurrence shall be made presently. Before then it may be interesting to note some of the features

the festival. To the musical historian, who is concerne the art of song itself rather than the social instituare wont to associate it, the festival as planned would seem to mark a step backward. Nineton years ago I attended the twentieth festival of the North-Ar can Saengerbund in this city. The worship of Gam-brinus on that occasion predominated so greatly over the worship of Apollo that the administrative board of the Saengerbund concluded that in order to save the artistic purposes of the periodical gatherings the character of the future festivals should be changed. A lovely tribute to woman's influence was paid in determination thenceforth to constitute the fesof men and women tival - choir stead of depending exclusively upon men.
This determination was the fruit of the Cincinnation May festival of the previous year, 1873, and seemed to promise a revolution of extraordinary significance in the history of musical progress in the West. The first experiment under the new regime was made in Louisville in 1877, the second in 1879, in Cincinnati Unfortunately they demonstrated that the desire to attain creditable artistic results was chiefly confined to the musical directors and the administrative board. The men's singing societies, which till then had constituted the saengerbund, were still convinced that the primary purpose of a Saengerfest was the promotion of "Gemuethlichkeit" instead of music, and the interest in the festivals suffered a great falling

The new idea, at American product, though the Cincinnati May festival of 1873, which had inspired it, was itself a child of the German gathering of 1870, was faithfully maintained, however, in the festivals subsequently at St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Milwankee; aid it seemed as if the festivals of the North American Saengerbund had been thoroughly regenerated. Now comes the twenty-seventh festival and discloses a return to the old notion. I do not wish to accicipate the developments of the week, and shall therefore refrain from comment on the festival scheme for the present. Within the last twenty year there has been a mighty change in the musical activities of the country, and it might be asserted with much propriety and some show of reason that music for men's voices is again entitled to specific cultivation in festival form. If so, however, the manifestation might well be modified to as to employ the many clubs which have sprung up all over the country that cultivate the same kind of music as the German sceletics, but make use of the vernacular. The imagination warms at the thought of what

would be accomplished if such clubs as the Mendelssohn and Musurgia of New-York, the Apollo of Brooklyn, Apollo and Orpheus of Cincinnati, and a hundred other similar organizations would unite in a festival to exploit music composed expressly for men's voices. It would be vastly different from a German Saengerfest; but for that reason it would perhaps be impossible accomplishment. Mr. Thomas had such such f-stival in contemplation as a feature of the music at the World's Fair, but had to abandon it The German Saengerfest is only possible because of the predilection of the Germans for the good fellowship which is now promoted too often at the expense of music. The present affair must be judged from this point of view, and if it shall show that the experiments of the last nineteen years have raised the musical standard without obliterating the social element to which the German in America clings with a greates tenacity than any other nationality in our population, the North American Saengerbund will deserve hearty commendation. That, however, remains to be seen, for the concert of the first day was wholly in the hands of the local chorus, which was composed of mixed voices.

All day long committees have been trudging through the streets of the city escorting the visitors to their Among the earliest arrivals various headquarters. were the Liederkranz of New-York, which, however, is not a member of the Saengerbund and will take but little active part in the festival beyond singing alone at the matinee concert to-morrow and joining the mass chorus in the performance of Mr. Zoeliner's prize composition, "Die neue Welt" in the evening When the New-York excursionists arrived in their special train from Chicago they welcomed by the reception committee and a band stationed without the doors of the railway station sent them in good humor to the carriages which had been provided by their own committee to carry them and them to his peculiar advantage. He must in a carriage drive through the city's residential portion and a visit to the Garfield monument, which with the participation in the concerts of to-morrow responsibilities or to sneak out of a position into make up the Cleveland programme of the pilgrims. The visit to this city, indeed, is only an incident in the Western tour made practicable by a happy coincidence of dates, but an exceedingly amiable and welcome one. The other societies which gave greater concern to

the committees of reception and entertainment came chiefly from Western and Southern chiefs. The chorus of the festival will embrace about eighty-five societies from thirty cities, and will number probably about 2,000 voices. The city has made a generous show of bunting and other decorative features, and a festive feeling pervades the people. The festival hall is plain structure, which, by a happy accident, has proved to be possessed of most admirable acoustic properties. It is wholly of wood, though covered exwith staff. In form and arrangement marks a departure from conventional models which might be worthy of the attention of architects because of its excellence as a concert hall. It is perfectly square, with the main entrance at one corner and the stage built across the opposite corner. There are seats for 3,000 choristers on the stage and 8,000 listeners in the audience room. The orchestra is built into the middle of the stage, with a floor slanting downward and extending some distance under the chorus seats, the walls being rounded so as to obtain the acoustical effects supposed to result from a shellshaped structure. The slant in the floor of the orchestra results in the concealment of the band from ail but the listeners in the gallery. The device is new and apparently excellent.

The first concert of the series of seven which will constitute the festival was the reception concerbrethren. Interspersed in it, accupying indeed the major part of the programme, were the ceremonials without which it seems impossible to launch a German Saengeriest. There was first an address of welcome by Dr. s. Wolferstein, the president of the board which organized the festival; then an address of welcome on behalf of the city by the Mayor, Robert Rice; then an address of welcome on behalf of the State by Governor McKinley; then an address accompanying the transfer of the flag of the Saengerbund by Professor J. Hanno Deller, of New-Orleans. Mos of these speeches were mere dumb show to the audience in the distant parts of the room, which is much too large for speaking, though admirably fifted for the purposes to which it will be devoted during the remainder of the week.

The chorus numbered 500, the women's veices out numbering the men's, and outclasses them decidedly in respect to volume and quality. The fact that this chorus, which sang the chorals from the last act of "Die Meistersinger," n hymn with orchestral accom-paniment catitled "In the Temple of the Muses," by Hermann Mohr; the "Hallstone" chorus from "Israel in Egypt" and Mendelssohn's cantata "The First Walpurgis-night," was composed exclusively of German singers spoke well for the musical activities of the

city.

Cieveland's principal choral organization is the Choral Society which sings in English and cultivates the standard oratorios. It had agreed to participate in the reception concert, but when it came to fix dates it was found that the arrangement conflicted with a previous engagement to sing at the World's Fair. The Choral Society went to chicago yesterday and left the cherus specially organized for the purpose to open the festival and entertain the visiting singers, who made up a larger portion of the audience. It is not a well-balanced body. It sang with great heartiness, and the trectsion of the sopranos and contraltos was most commendate.